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10/523,391	02/01/2005	Robin J. Blackwell	GB020126	4138
24737 7590 04/11/2008 PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS P.O. BOX 3001 BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510				
EXAMINER				
PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B				
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2154				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/523,391

**Applicant(s)**

BLACKWELL ET AL.

**Examiner**

ASHOK B. PATEL

**Art Unit**

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/US)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/23/2005
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-11 are subject to examination.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claim 10 and 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

**Referring to claim 10,**

Claim 10 recites "a computer program arranged to control a networked bridge device". The "arrangement" as recited in the claim is unclear and as such Examiner interprets the program as being not embodied at all, and therefore fails to fall into any of the four categories of invention. Therefore proper correction is required.

**Referring to claim 11,**

Claim 11 is a claim to a software per se. Examiner would like to point out that computer program by itself is deemed non- statutory subject matter. And since the claim only encompasses software and therefore fails to fall into category of invention. Therefore proper correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

**Referring to claim 10,**

Claim 10 recites "a computer program arranged to control a networked bridge device". The "arrangement" as recited in the claim is unclear.

**Referring to claim 11,**

Claim 11 is a claim to a computer program recorded on a data carrier. Claim is unclear as to pointing out the "carrier." What is carrier?

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

7. Claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zintel et al. (hereinafter Zintel)(US 2002/0029256 A1)

**Referring to claim 1,**

Zintel teaches a method of operating a bridge device (Figs. 3 and 13, para. [0134-[0154], [0132], para. [0063] Bridge. A set of modules that enables Bridged and Legacy Devices to interact with native UPnP devices. The bridge itself exposes a collection of UPnP Controlled Devices to User Control Points. The Bridge maps between native UPnP Device Control Protocols and the underlying protocols or other control methods exposed by the Bridged and Legacy Devices. Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices. Nothing prevents a single device from implementing the functionality of a User Control Point, one or more Controlled Devices and a Bridge at the same time.") between first and second networks, there being a plurality of first network devices (202) in the first network, a plurality of second network devices (204) in the second network (para.[0063], [0066] Legacy Device. Any non-UPnP compliant device that must be exposed to other UPnP devices through a UPnP Bridge."), one of the network devices being a bridge device (206) in both the first and second networks, wherein the first network uses message signals (230) including device descriptions of the network devices as being of one of a number of device types including a composite device type having a plurality of subdevices and wherein devices in the first network find further information regarding composite devices by sending further device queries relating to an individual subdevice and receiving from the composite device information relating to the individual subdevice (Figs. 3 and 13, para.[0156], [0152], [0201]); the method including:

receiving a device description query in the bridge device (206) from the first network (210) (para. [0135], "The UPnP Device Model 200 shown in FIG. 3 is the model of a UPnP Controlled Device or Bridge that is emulating native Controlled Devices.", [0094]);

responding to the device description query with a device description message (230) including the description of the bridge device as being of a composite device type and a value representing the number of other devices in the second network (para. [0155] UPnP enables SSDP level searches for a unique instance of a Device (by UDN), all Devices of type Device Type and all Devices that contain at least one Service Type of minimum version. The result of an SSDP search is always a URL that points to the Description Document contained in the Root Device. In the event that matching Device is not the Root Device, the Description Document has a tree of nested Devices that can be traversed to find the matching Device.

[0156] Every Device includes:

[0157] One or more Device Types.

[0158] One or more Services.

[0159] Optionally, one or more Devices.

[0160] Optionally, a Presentation (Web) Server 220-223 that can be used to expose Device user interface. Every Presentation Server has an associated Presentation URL.

[0161] A globally unique identifier called the Unique Device Name (UDN). The UDN is the fundamental identifier of an instance of a Device. Every Device, including Root Devices, has exactly one UDN.

[0162] Every Root Device 202 also includes the Description Document 226 and Description Server 228 for all Devices under and including itself. ";

receiving at least one further device description query from a device (202) in the first network (210) relating to one of the other devices (204) (para. [0163])  
The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

[0167] Device Types

[0168] The formal definition of a Device Type includes:

[0169] A Device Type Identifier.

[0170] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions of minimum versions.

[0171] Service State Table

[0172] A Service State Table (SST) logically consists of rows of:

[0173] Variable, Type, Legal Values, Default Value, Current Value

[0174] Although entries of the Service State Table in UPnP consist of these five items, the state table alternatively can contain fewer or additional items. Generally, each entry will minimally consist of a Variable name or identifier, and its current value.");

responding to the or each further device description query with a device description message including a description of the other device (204) (para. [0163] The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

[0167] Device Types

[0168] The formal definition of a Device Type includes:

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[0170] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions of minimum versions.

[0171] Service State Table

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[0174] Although entries of the Service State Table in UPnP consist of these five items, the state table alternatively can contain fewer or additional items. Generally, each entry will minimally consist of a Variable name or identifier, and its current value.");  
and



forwarding in the first network (210) further messages to or from devices (204) in the second network from or to devices (202) in the first network respectively as messages to or from the respective subdevice of the bridge device, so that network devices (204) in the second network appear to network devices (202) in the first network as sub-devices of the bridge device (206) of composite device type (para. [0063] Bridge. A set of modules that enables Bridged and Legacy Devices to interact with native UPnP devices. The bridge itself exposes a collection of UPnP Controlled Devices to User Control Points. The Bridge maps between native UPnP Device Control Protocols and the underlying protocols or other control methods exposed by the Bridged and Legacy Devices. Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices. Nothing prevents a single device from implementing the functionality of a User Control Point, one or more Controlled Devices and a Bridge at the same time.").

**Referring to claim 2,**

Zintel teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein the number of devices in the second network changes and the value representing the number of devices in the second network represents the instantaneous value of devices in the second network (para. [0069] Device Definition. The formal definition of a Device Type. A Device Definition includes a Device Type Identifier, the fixed elements in the Description Document, the required set of Service Definitions in the Root Device, and the hierarchy of required Devices and Service Definitions.", [0095] Discovery Server.

The module that runs in a Controlled Device or Bridge that responds to SSDP queries. This Server is unique in that it must support UDP/HTTP in addition to TCP/HTTP.

[0097] Description Server. The module that runs in a Controlled Device or Bridge that responds to HTTP GETs and returns Description Documents. This service consists of a TCP/HTTP server than can retrieve and return a Description Document from persistent storage (like a filesystem)."

**Referring to claim 3,**

Zintel teaches a method according to claim 1 or 2, further including: receiving a device description query in the bridge device (206) from the second network ([0063] Bridge. "Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices.", [0064] Service Provider. A module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices. No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices.");

responding to the device description query with a device description message (230) including the description of the bridge device as being of a composite device type and a value representing the number of other devices (202) in the first network (para. [0155] UPnP enables SSDP level searches for a unique instance of a Device (by UDN), all Devices of type Device Type and all Devices that contain at least one Service Type of minimum version. The result of an SSDP search is always a URL that points to the Description Document contained in the Root Device. In

the event that matching Device is not the Root Device, the Description Document has a tree of nested Devices that can be traversed to find the matching Device.

[0156] Every Device includes:

[0157] One or more Device Types.

[0158] One or more Services.

[0159] Optionally, one or more Devices.

[0160] Optionally, a Presentation (Web) Server 220-223 that can be used to expose Device user interface. Every Presentation Server has an associated Presentation URL.

[0161] A globally unique identifier called the Unique Device Name (UDN). The UDN is the fundamental identifier of an instance of a Device. Every Device, including Root Devices, has exactly one UDN.

[0162] Every Root Device 202 also includes the Description Document 226 and Description Server 228 for all Devices under and including itself. ");

receiving at least one further device description query from a device (204) in the second network relating to one of the other devices (202) (para. [0163] The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

[0167] Device Types

[0168] The formal definition of a Device Type includes:

[0169] A Device Type Identifier.

[0170] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions of minimum versions.

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responding to the or each further device description query with a device description message including a description of the other device (202) (para. [0163] The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

[0167] Device Types

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[0174] Although entries of the Service State Table in UPnP consist of these five items, the state table alternatively can contain fewer or additional items. Generally, each entry will minimally consist of a Variable name or identifier, and its current value."); and

forwarding in the second network further messages to or from devices (202) in the first network from or to devices (204) in the second network respectively as messages to or from the respective subdevice of the bridge device (para.[0064] Service Provider. A module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices.No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices.");

whereby network devices (202) in the first network appear to network devices (204) in the second network as sub-devices of the bridge device (206) of composite device type (para. [0063] Bridge. A set of modules that enables Bridged and Legacy Devices to interact with native UPnP devices. The bridge itself exposes a collection of UPnP Controlled Devices to User Control Points. The Bridge maps between native UPnP Device Control Protocols and the underlying protocols or other control methods exposed by the Bridged and Legacy Devices. Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices. Nothing prevents a single device from implementing

the functionality of a User Control Point, one or more Controlled Devices and a Bridge at the same time.”).

**Referring to claim 4,**

Zintel teaches a bridge device between first and second networks ((Figs. 3 and 13, para. [0134-[0154], [0132], para. [0063] Bridge. A set of modules that enables Bridged and Legacy Devices to interact with native UPnP devices. The bridge itself exposes a collection of UPnP Controlled Devices to User Control Points. The Bridge maps between native UPnP Device Control Protocols and the underlying protocols or other control methods exposed by the Bridged and Legacy Devices. Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices. Nothing prevents a single device from implementing the functionality of a User Control Point, one or more Controlled Devices and a Bridge at the same time.”), there being a plurality of first network devices (202) in the first network, a plurality of second network devices (204) in the second network (para.[0063], [0066] Legacy Device. Any non-UPnP compliant device that must be exposed to other UPnP devices through a UPnP Bridge.”), wherein the first network uses message signals (230) including device descriptions of the network devices as being of one of a number of device types including a composite device type having a plurality of subdevices and wherein devices in the first network find further information regarding composite devices by sending further device queries relating to an individual subdevice and receiving from the

composite device information relating to the individual subdevice; the bridge device (Figs. 3 and 13, para.[0156], [0152], [0201]); comprising:

a transceiver (224) for communicating with other devices in the first network (para. [0062], [0081], [0520], Note : Wireless network);

a transceiver (226) for communicating with other devices in the second network(para. [0062], [0081], [0520], Note : Wireless network);

and a message handler (182) (Fig. 13, element "service provider", para.[0064] Service Provider. A module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices.No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices."); arranged:

to receive a device description query in the bridge device from the first network and to respond to the device description query with a device description message (230) (para. [0135], "The UPnP Device Model 200 shown in FIG. 3 is the model of a UPnP Controlled Device or Bridge that is emulating native Controlled Devices.", [0094]) including the description of the bridge device as being of a composite device type and a value representing the number of other devices in the second network (para. [0155] UPnP enables SSDP level searches for a unique instance of a Device (by UDN), all Devices of type Device Type and all Devices that contain at least one Service Type of minimum version. The result of an SSDP search is always a URL that points to the Description Document contained in the Root Device. In the event that matching Device is not the Root Device, the Description

Document has a tree of nested Devices that can be traversed to find the matching Device.

[0156] Every Device includes:

[0157] One or more Device Types.

[0158] One or more Services.

[0159] Optionally, one or more Devices.

[0160] Optionally, a Presentation (Web) Server 220-223 that can be used to expose Device user interface. Every Presentation Server has an associated Presentation URL.

[0161] A globally unique identifier called the Unique Device Name (UDN). The UDN is the fundamental identifier of an instance of a Device. Every Device, including Root Devices, has exactly one UDN.

[0162] Every Root Device 202 also includes the Description Document 226 and Description Server 228 for all Devices under and including itself. ");

receiving at least one further device description query from a device (202) in the first network (210) relating to one of the other devices (204) (para. [0163]  
The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

[0167] Device Types



[0168] The formal definition of a Device Type includes:

[0169] A Device Type Identifier.

[0170] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions of minimum versions.

[0171] Service State Table

[0172] A Service State Table (SST) logically consists of rows of:

[0173] Variable, Type, Legal Values, Default Value, Current Value

[0174] Although entries of the Service State Table in UPnP consist of these five items, the state table alternatively can contain fewer or additional items. Generally, each entry will minimally consist of a Variable name or identifier, and its current value.";

to receive at least one further device description query from the first network relating to one of the other devices (204); and to respond to the or each further device description query with a device description message including a description of the other device (204) as a corresponding sub-device (para. [0163] The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

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to forward in the first network (210) further messages to or from devices (204) in the second network from or to devices (202) in the first network respectively as messages to or from the respective subdevice of the bridge device(para.[0064] Service Provider. A module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices.No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices."");

whereby network devices in the second network appear to network devices in the first network as sub-devices of the bridge device (206) of composite device type(para. [0063] Bridge. A set of modules that enables Bridged and Legacy Devices to interact with native UPnP devices. The bridge itself exposes a collection of UPnP Controlled Devices to User Control Points. The Bridge maps between native UPnP Device Control Protocols and the underlying protocols or other control methods exposed by the Bridged and Legacy Devices. Optionally, such a

device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices. Nothing prevents a single device from implementing the functionality of a User Control Point, one or more Controlled Devices and a Bridge at the same time.”).

**Referring to claim 5,**

Zintel teaches a bridge device according to claim 4 wherein the number of devices in the second network is not constant and the bridge is arranged to respond to a device description query from the first network with the instantaneous number of devices in the second network (para. [0069] Device Definition. The formal definition of a Device Type. A Device Definition includes a Device Type Identifier, the fixed elements in the Description Document, the required set of Service Definitions in the Root Device, and the hierarchy of required Devices and Service Definitions.”, [0095] Discovery Server. The module that runs in a Controlled Device or Bridge that responds to SSDP queries. This Server is unique in that it must support UDP/HTTP in addition to TCP/HTTP.

[0097] Description Server. The module that runs in a Controlled Device or Bridge that responds to HTTP GETs and returns Description Documents. This service consists of a TCP/HTTP server than can retrieve and return a Description Document from persistent storage (like a filesystem).”

**Referring to claim 6,**

Zintel teaches a bridge device according to claim 4 or 5 wherein the message handler (182) (Fig. 13, element “service provider”, para.[0064] Service Provider. A

module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices.No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices.”)is arranged:

to receive a device description query in the bridge device from the second network and to respond to the device description query with a device description message (230) including the description of the bridge device as being of a composite device type and a value representing the number of other devices (202) in the first network ([0063] Bridge. “Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices.”, [0064] Service Provider. A module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices. No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices.;

to receive at least one further device description query from the second network relating to one of the other devices (202); and to respond to the or each further device description query with a device description message including a description of the other device (202) as a corresponding sub-device(para. [0155] UPnP enables SSDP level searches for a unique instance of a Device (by UDN), all Devices of type Device Type and all Devices that contain at least one Service Type of minimum version. The result of an SSDP search is always a URL that points to the Description Document contained in the Root Device. In the event that

matching Device is not the Root Device, the Description Document has a tree of nested Devices that can be traversed to find the matching Device.

[0156] Every Device includes:

[0157] One or more Device Types.

[0158] One or more Services.

[0159] Optionally, one or more Devices.

[0160] Optionally, a Presentation (Web) Server 220-223 that can be used to expose Device user interface. Every Presentation Server has an associated Presentation URL.

[0161] A globally unique identifier called the Unique Device Name (UDN). The UDN is the fundamental identifier of an instance of a Device. Every Device, including Root Devices, has exactly one UDN.

[0162] Every Root Device 202 also includes the Description Document 226 and Description Server 228 for all Devices under and including itself. ");

receiving at least one further device description query from a device (204) in the second network relating to one of the other devices (202) (para. [0163] The formal definition of a Device (Device Definition 226) includes:

[0164] The fixed elements of the Description Document that describe the Device.

[0165] The required hierarchy of Devices and Service Definitions.

[0166] There can be many Device Definitions that belong to a single Device Type.

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[0168] The formal definition of a Device Type includes:

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to forward in the second network (210) further messages to or from devices (202) in the first network from or to devices (204) in the second network respectively as messages to or from the respective subdevice of the bridge device(para.[0064] Service Provider. A module used by a UPnP Bridge that translates between UPnP protocols and the protocols used by Bridged and Legacy Devices.No Service Providers are required for communication among native UPnP devices.");

whereby network devices in the second network appear to network devices in the second network as sub-devices of the bridge device (206) of composite device type (para. [0063] Bridge. A set of modules that enables Bridged and Legacy Devices to interact with native UPnP devices. The bridge itself exposes a

collection of UPnP Controlled Devices to User Control Points. The Bridge maps between native UPnP Device Control Protocols and the underlying protocols or other control methods exposed by the Bridged and Legacy Devices. Optionally, such a device could expose UPnP Controlled Devices to Legacy Devices in the manner required by the Legacy Devices. Nothing prevents a single device from implementing the functionality of a User Control Point, one or more Controlled Devices and a Bridge at the same time."

**Referring to claim 7,**

Claim 7 is a claim to a system comprising the bridge device of claim 4. Therefore claim 7 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 4.

**Referring to claim 8,**

Claim 8 is a claim to a system comprising the bridge device of claim 5. Therefore claim 8 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 5.

**Referring to claim 9,**

Claim 9 is a claim to a system comprising the bridge device of claim 65. Therefore claim 9 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 6.

**Referring to claim 10,**

Claim 10 is a claim to a computer program arranged to control a networked bridge device to carry out the method of claims 1, 2 or 3. Therefore claim 10 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 1, 2 or 3.

**Referring to claim 11,**

Claim 11 is a claim to a computer program according to claim 10 recorded on a data carrier. Therefore claim 11 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 10.

### ***Conclusion***

**Examiner's note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan A. Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Ashok B. Patel/

Examiner, Art Unit 2154